The only foreign arrival has been that of the Gomelza, 137 tays from England. A portion only of her cargo is for this place, the balance being destined for Vancouver's Island. She is combined to the Agent of the Hudson's Bay Company. It certainly is a good indication that the whalers are remaining out later this season than they did last. August and September have, during the past two or three years, proved to be

the best months in the Arctic and Ochotak. We give below a comparison of arrivals of whalers from the North, up to this time (Sept. 17) for the past four years, giving the arrivals at all the ports of these islands, not including the sperm whaler Average catch of ves

ate a better season than last year, inasmuch as the malk of the fleet will probably remain out as late as possible. In the Arctic last season, nearly half the oil taken was caught

make quotations. They show very little animation, buyers gen-frally appear to be holding off for more definite advices in regard to the whaling fleet. Mr. Everett's sale yesterday went off rather setter than the previous sales.

SUGAR-Fine grades scarce; large supply of dark. MOLASSES-100 bels sold private; held at 14c @ 15c. PORK-Held at \$18 @ \$20.

FLOUR-100 bris imported, sold for \$13; sales of domestic

BREF-Sale of domestic at \$10-warranted, \$11. OATS-Jobbing at 3c @ 3je. EXCHANGE-The only trans whaler's draft for \$1000 at par. By A. P. Everett, Sept. 16 Calf brogans, \$1 12 9 pair : gr's

boots, \$2 75 @ \$5 62; pinid shirts, \$18 12 V dos ; silk under shirts, \$1 31 @ \$1 37 each ; hate, black wool, 93c each, Case \$1 37, Peruvian, \$1 51, stiff brim, \$1 43 @ \$1 50, Panami \$1 06; 1500 Be China rice, 2c. On 14th—70 boxes brow Window seep. 27jc @ 31c ♥ 15 : 19 boits canvas, \$6 75 @ \$7 20 ; Manila rope, 5jc : 16 coils hemp rope, 6c @ 6jc. By J. F. Colburn, Sept. 15-120 pairs calf brogans, \$1 06 a

\$1 12; grey and white merino undershirts, \$7 75 @ \$8; fine white shirts, \$10 75 @ \$11 88.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office. Shipe' Mails. For Sax Francisco—No vessel up.
For Lamaina—per Kamol, This day.
For Kawainas—per Mary, Monday.
For Hilo—per ship Raduga, Monday or Tuesday.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

14—Sch Warwick, from Molokai.
15—Sch Moi, Wilbur, fin Lahains, with a cargo of wheat.
15—Sch Sch Gomeira, Kinght, 137 days from London, to
the Hudson's Bay Company.
16—Sch Mary, Berrill, from Kawaihae, with cattle and 17—Sch Libotho, Lamont, from Hilo, via Labaina with 700 pkgs pulu, 325 kegs sugar, 56 bbls molasses, 771 mats sugar, 29 hides.
17—Sch Marin, Molteno, from Labaina.
17—Sch Mannokawai, Beckley, from Kobala.

DEPARTURES.

MEMORANDA.

Capt. Knight, of the Gomeiza, reports: Left London of the 27th April; sailed from the Downs on the 30th. Weather generally throughout the passage was light and pleasant. Passage Cape Horn in lat. 60° S., and was eleven days off the Cape, part of the time in very cold weather. A GROUP OF "FLIGHAWATE."-The Gomelya deviated

little from her course to avoid passing in the nighttime through a group of islands, which was laid down on many of our maps in about lat. 160 N., and between the 132d and 137th degree of W long. The islands thus put down as existing "there or ther abouts," have been cruised for repeatedly without success. Vessels have peaced again and again over the spot where they are placed on the map, without discovering any trace of land.

VESSELS IN PORT-SEPT. 17.

Haw, bark Malolo, Fettjuch. Hanovarian bark Verden, Copper Am, ship Bian & Elia, Lunt. Am clipper ship Raduga, Burditt Am, clipper ship Flying Ragic, B Am clip, se ship Sylvia, Swascy.

PASSENGERS

From Losnon, en route for Vancouver's Island—per Gomelia Sept 15—J D'Ewes, Mrs D'Ewes and 2 children, J M Simpson T J Pearse, Chas Thompson, J Christie, Barbara Christie, O Duncan, Mary Duncan, E Wenborn, Anna Wenborn, Mary Wenborn, Bobert Wenborn, Jos Heppie, Matthew Heppie. With

om Lazarna -- per Moi, Sept 15-Dr Robinson, Mr Hoff-r, Thes Everett, Capt Gates, 8 Thompson, and one China-From Kawainas—per Mary, Sept 16—D R Vida, A Cleghorn, G W Macy, George Holmes.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, from his late residence in Bichard street. Relatives and friends are wited to attend, and will please consider these lines sufficient

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

am, offe, sh Golden Bagie, Luce, to sail from San Prancisco the Am step Aspects, Stone, from San Francisco, to sail Aug. 30.

Am best Finites, Lovett, to sail from San Francisco early in September, due here 16th to 20th.

Am die Ocean Express, Willis, from San Francisco, on her way to Jarvin Island to load guano, to sail about Aug. 30.

Have sen Kinoole, Fore, from a guano expedition, due about

with according acceptance of the control of the con

longkong in July, with asst'd cargo of sods to Hackfeld & Co.

ballant for the Raduga, was turning the corner of the other powers no opportunity to proffer their Beritania and Eichards streets, on Wednesday after- advice. Heretofore the territorial statu quo of eitting with her companions, upon the top of the load, pted to jump of. Losing her balance, she fell passed across her back-injuring her so severely that she survived but a few moments. The father of the

child is named Palahu, and lives make of the Bun-Tue Unceres. - The leak, which cound so mu trouble to this unfortunate vessel, and which we found near the stern post, has at length been stop-ped, and she has releaded the lumber which was dis-

they have virtually proclaimed to the world that they are able to throw off the authority and dis-His Royal Highness, Prince Lot Kamehameh returned from Labeina this morning, by the Maria. pense with the formalities of a consultation with His Majorty and suits, we understand, have gone to Molokal, to spend a few days.

fact that France continues to concentrate the discharge the remainder of the cargo and lead of and bose at that port. work of erecting earth fortification araphic account of Prof. Wise's line of the English Channel is constant

For Hiso. The Raduce mile for Hilo, on

rapidly going on, renders the peace non-to quote from a dispatch—"decidedly warlike."

At all events, English statesmen are getting concerned about the subject, and the concentration.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The "Commercial Advertiser" will be blished during the fall season, or till December 31, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

the final result is barren of gain to either side

In the recent Italian conflict, a conflict which

has been attended with an immense sacrifice of

life, the bereavement of many thousands of fam-

ilies, and the expense of some hundred million of

dollars, the ultimate success of the French has no

doubt fallen far short of their original object.

They have failed to expel the Austrians from

Italy, and restore Italy to herself as was prom-

ised in the outset. But they have nevertheless

effected some changes, and accomplished perhaps

as much as under the circumstances it was rea-

sonable to expect of them. In the brief space of

two months, the Austrian possessions south of

the Alps have been reduced one-half. The fertile

of her one remaining Italian possession, and

"bides her time" for revenge. The States of

Modena, Parma and Tuscany, have now a fair

opportunity to strengthen their newly acquired

institutions, and if they fail to develop more

fully their resources, and to take higher stand as

independent and progressive nations, the cause of

the failure, unless other, now unforeseen influ-

ences, intervene, must lie with themselves alone.

to the Sardinians or to the Italian people, and

the signs of the times seem to show that the ad-

justment will not be of permanent duration. It

was considered doubtful whether Garibaldi would

lay down his arms. All Sardinia was indignant

that Napoleon should make peace at such a time,

fenceless than before. Unfriendly feelings were

said to exist between Napoleon and Victor Eman-

uel. The Pope had been burnt in effigy at

Milan; Florence was in a disturbed state; and

some of the Parisian papers had come out plainly

in opposition to the terms of peace, and called

for the expulsion of the petty Italian princes who

have heretofore acted as confederates of Austria-

who, perhaps, when they return to power, will

again endeavor to play into the hands of their

Probably, in making a peace, Napoleon was

actuated more by motives of self interest than of

concern for the welfare of his allies. In the

course of the war he had ably sustained the great

military reputation of France. While two of

his armies had with remarkable promptitude

scaled the Alps, a third had marched through

Leghorn and Florence, a fourth was ready to

land on the shores of the Adriatic, and there re-

mained material enough in France to double

them all at speedy notice. His fleet, at a week's

warning, had spread itself through the Mediter-

ranean and Adriatic. The Emperor had proved

the wealth and devotion of the French people.

He had called for five hundred millions of francs,

and the money was subscribed in a day. He

asked for one hundred and twenty-five millions,

and five times the amount was urged upon him.

In Italy his armies had pressed the Austrians

rapidly back over the plains of Sardinia and

Lombardy, through a career of glorious victory

for the French and disastrous defeat to the Aus-

trians, to their strongholds in Venitia. The

French arms had reflected on the names of

Magenta, Malegnano and Solferino-a luster

which the dust of ages will not efface from the

scroll of history; and now, after accomplishing

all this, the Emperor says it was prudent to

be satisfied with what he had got and rest con-

tented with what he had done. Hitherto he had

driven the enemy before him in the open field;

now he was to cope with the lion at bay; and if

the victories had been so hardly won before, the

result was at least doubtful when his untiring

opponents had thrown themselves behind the

strong walls and bristling fortresses before them.

If he prosecuted the war, there was a possibility

that his glory would be eclipsed in defeat;

whereas, if he made peace, he should preserve

unstained his own military reputation and the

prowess of France, and might secure a part of

the objects for which he had plunged into the

war. Besides all this, by leaving Austria still

an important power in Northern Italy, Sardinia,

with her unfortified frontier, would continue, as

it were, a dependency of France, looking to her

for protection from the encroachments of her

Doubtless all these things were considered in

the reasoning that decided the Emperor for peace.

Indeed he intimated as much in his speech reply-

ing to the addresses of the Presidents of the great

One of the most important facts in relation t

the recent pacification was, that the peace was

concluded without the intervention of either of

the other great powers; indeed, it is said to have

been proposed by Louis Napoleon, and hurried on

to execution, for the express purpose of giving

powers at the Congresses of Vienna, Laybach and

Verona; and the arrangement was claimed and

acknowledged by all to be immutable, except by

the action and consent of the parties that made

it. Now in the recent Italian treaty, France and

Austria have taken upon themselves the exclu-

sive responsibility of regulating Italian matters.

They have not recognized the long acknowledged

right of other nations to a share in the arrange

ment of Italian difficulties; and by their treaty,

thus ignoring the three other leading powers,

All these things, taken in connection wi

able fleets at Cherbourg and Brest, and that

other governments.

bodies of the State, after his return to Paris.

old patron.

the Sardinian kingdom with a frontier more

Yet the terms of peace are far from satisfactory

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17.

One thing is certain-the war is ended only temporarily. An armistice, and perhaps a peace treaty, have been concluded-but all Italy is incensed with it. Louis Napoleon has returned France, but all France is dissatisfied with his return and with his work. They looked for more, and they are disappointed; and unless the French It is generally the case that when two nation Emperor can devise some immediate way to come mutually tired of war, when their treaslivert the disappointment of not only his own uries become depleted, and there is little prospect eople, but of all Europe, and give full employof an adequate reward for further strife, they ent to his huge army, it is not predicting too hoist the flag of truce, and settle the prelimina nuch that his peace treaty may cost him his ries of a peace. By mutual concessions, they efbrone. If he finds himself compelled to go to fect a compromise, as they ought to have done in war to save his position, the most trivial dispute the first place, and conclude the conflict. The with England would serve to kindle a war flame avowed purpose of a war is seldom fully accomthat would lighten both sides of the British Chanplished. It is often the case that a protracted nel. In short, the political aspect of Europe, as struggle ends in exhaustion to both parties, and

tax upon the people.

rmistice of Villafranca.

we gather from the most reliable journals, i

Circuit Court-Third Judicial District. The annual term of the Circuit Court for th sland of Hawaii, commenced at Waimea on the 5th instant. Judge li, of the Supreme Court, resided, assisted by Circuit Judges Sheldon and Wight. This being the first session of the Court or this side of the island under the new law, a arge concourse of people assembled from the adning districts. There were, however, but three ry cases for trial, and the business of the Court, with the exception of some chamber matters, was nished on the 7th.

territory of Lombardy which has heretofore con-The law providing for a session of the Court at tributed its yearly quota to the treasury of Vaimea, as well as at Hilo, gives great satisfac Vienna, now rejoices in the rule of an Italian tion, as it saves the people of one half the large King. The Austrian influence south of the Po, sland of Hawaii the trouble and expense of a so powerful before, in the States of Modena, ong and tiresome journey to Hilo. Parma and Tuscany, has been annihilated. Sar-

The King vs. John Cavanagh; adultery; apdinia has greatly increased in population, and pealed from Judge Wight at Chambers. Verdict almost doubled her territory; and Austria, pent of guilty. R. K. Chamberlayne, Esq., for the up within the narrow limits of Venitia, and pro-Crown ; D. H. Hitchcock, Esq., for defendant. tected by the massive walls of Verona and Mantua, sullenly surveys the contracted boundaries

The King vs. Kahelemauna, Kapumakaloa and Hooili, indicted for bullock stealing. This was an appeal 'r .m. the decision of Judge Wight. before whom the defendants were adjudged guilty inder the Act of 1858. The evidence for the prosecution was very clear and conclusive, and liberty by the establishment of free and liberal that for the defense was equally so in the opposite direction, showing that there must have been ome hard swearing on one or the other side The jury, after about five hours absence, returned into Court and stated that they were unable to agree, standing eight for acquittal to four for conviction. Having been further instructed by the presiding judge, after half an hour's deliberation they returned a verdict of not guilty, ten to wo. R. K. Chamberlayne, Esq., for the Crown,

D. H. Hitchcock, Esq., for defendants. Kanaina vs. Piena, Trespass. This was civil suit for damages for trespass of defendant's in opposition to the wishes of his ally, and leaving cattle on the cultivated land of plaintiff. In the rial at Chambers before Judge Sheldon, plaintiff was awarded damages amounting to \$30, from which an appeal was taken to a jury trial. Verdiet for plaintiff, with damages at \$40. G. K. Lindsay, Esq., for plaintiff.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HILO BRIDGES .- We are glad to learn that the oridge over Wailuku river at Hilo, which was comnenced in July last, has been completed. On the 3d instant it was opened for the first time to the public. amid the general rejoicings of the district. Upwards of five hundred horses, to say nothing of thousands of pedestrians, crossed it on the first day. The necessity for a bridge across the Wailuku has long been very great; and its final accomplishment will prove a great public convenience, at the same time that it will put a stop to the annual loss of life in crossing the stream that has made the river so noted. will be remembered that the Wailuku bridge is built after a peculiar plan, originating with Mr Wood, our efficient Superintendent of Public Works. It is a suspension bridge, with the roadway resting upon the chains, and not, as is usual, suspended beneath them. This plan was deemed the best on

> several accounts, and we congratulate that gentleman on the successful completion of what he undertook as an experiment. We insert again the diagram of it which we printed some weeks ago. The only deviation from the diagram is, that the braces are carried from the top-rail to the chains, instead of to the flooring of the bridge as represented. The bridge is perfectly strong, firm and stiff, and promises to last as long as iron and wood can resist the approaches of decay. The four chains upon which it is supported are calculated to resist each a strain of 224 tons, and the bracing and cross-bracing is so perfect, that it is believed no weight, and no wind will cause the bridge to sway. The entire span of the bridge is 196 feet : and the chains at their lowest point are 144 feet above highwater mark. The water under the bridge is 48 feet deep. The cost of the structure was \$2,800. Another bridge is now in progress of construction across the Waiole-the creek which cuts off communication by way of the beach, between the northern and southern ends of the town. It is a wood truss bridge of 84 feet span, and will be completed in a few weeks, at a cost of \$550, a portion of which is raised by pri-ate subscriptions among the resi-

The construction of so strong and durable a bridge as that across the Wailuku is said to be. at so small an expense, estabshes at once the feasibility and propriety of erecting oridges in many other parts of the islands, in places where they would be found a public benefit. The want of bridges has been a great drawback to some of our best districts. The Hilo district especially, one of our best sugar-growing regions, with its deep gulches and swift torrents, has suffered much from this deficiency. And if a strong, permanent bridge, with a span of almost 200 feet, can be thrown across such a stream as the Wailuku, at a cost only \$2.800. we think the next Legislature cannot spend a part of the public money better than by providing for a few more improvements of the same sort, in those sections of the islands which most require them.

THE LYCEUM LECTURE.—Judge Robertson delivered n able lecture in the Bethel on Thursday evening last, upon the subject of the British Parliament. The ecture was devoted to an account of the origin of that body, of its gradual development until it attainits present high and honorable position, and of its reperal character and system—that body, a characteristic feature of which is, that "its democracy is the most aristocratic in the world, and its aristocracy the most democratic." One fact stated by the leaturer, is not generally known—that the members of House of Commons serve without pay. The lec-

of such vast military resources within four or the be in

five hours sail of Great Britain, will compel the surveys recently made by Mr. Wilkes, a gentleman residing in Walmes. Hawaii, that a good cart road may be constructed at comparatively little expense, latter government to maintain her army and navy upon a war footing, and will impose a heavy from Hilo to Waimes, around the southern base Mauna Kea, between Mauna Kee and Mauna Loa. Hitherto there has been no communication between Waimea and Hilo by means of wheeled vehicles, on account of the great number of deep gulches that cut up the road in the Hilo and Hamakus districts. The proposed road, if constructed, will be shorter than he other, smoother and better in many respects. We understand that parties have offered to construct it in such a way as to be passible for carts, for the sum of \$4000. Should the plan be adopted it will their masters; and horses have begun to be used, to soubtless be advisable to open a communication be tween this road and the old Dr. Judd road, which, starting near Kailua, terminates in the plain be tween the mountain-thus affording a direct highway between Hilo and Kona, and perhaps opening a shorter and better route from Kona to Waimea.

STRAYED OR STOLEN-A few frogs which were turned loose in the Kalo patches of Nuuanu valley ore warlike now than before the signing of the apwards of a year ago, for the purpose of propagating their species and destroying insects. It is feared that the insects have destroyed them-or p ssibly they have lost each other in the labyrinth of water lots, and perished of loneliness and ennui. Perhaps they thought the weather was too warm, and concluded to bury themselves until the approach of winter, in which case they have a long time to wait yet; or perhaps they found their new home so delightful and the climate so enchanting that they successively exploded in a burst of ecstasy. At all events they have disappeared from the valley. Their last trump as sounded, they have passed away, "unknelled and uncoffined," but not unknown. The Royal Hawaaiian Agricultural Society are the chief mourners. and the whole community no doubt would follow them to their grave if they knew where it was. Abount nemine salutato.

> Another Esteemed Citizen Gone. — Death has been inusually busy during the past summer, in taking away some of our most active townsmen. We record rith deep regret the death of Mr. Henry A. Poor. which occurred at his residence in Richard street resterday. Mr. Poor was a native of Boston, where his father now resides and is known as one of the nost successful merchants of that place. He resided in San Francisco in 1850, and subsequently also in Oregon. In 1854 he came to Honolulu, where he as since resided, and has been long and well known as a member of the firm of C. A. & H. F. Poor. In 1856, he married the daughter of the late Wm. French, who, with two children, survives him. Young, energetic, and gifted with no ordinary talents, and with a kindly disposition that endeared him to all his acquaintances, his death makes a void in our midst which will not readily be filled.

DEATH OF A HIGH CHIEF.-John W. Pitt Kinau young Hawaiian Chief, died at Kohala, Hawaii, or Saturday last, the 10th inst., of consumption, at the age of 18 years. He was one of the highest and wealthiest chiefs upon the islands. In his veins flowed the blood of a long line of Hawaiian Princes. Ruth, the present Governess of Hawaii, was his mother, and consequently he was a grandson of Govthe paternal side was "Billy Pitt," a chief of high repute in years gone by. It will be remembered that William landed on the island of Hawaii, in January last, on the very day when the present lava eruption burst forth from Mauna Loa; and it was believed by a large proportion of the native population of the island, that Pele had thrown forth the lava stream in special honor of his arrival.

A HAWAHAN "CLIPPER."-Our coasting fleet is receive an accession in the shape of a curious lookng, but comely little sloop, belonging to Mr. J. H. Morse, that has been lying at the Esplanada the last few days. She is forty feet long on deck, and has a oreadth of beam of fifteen feet ten inches. Her hold s four feet five inches deep, of 35 tons measurement. and her roomy cabin is made high enough for comfort by having a roof flush with the gunwale on either side. She is finely modelled, and we doubt not will be the crack clipper of the fleet-although a few feet added to her length would perhaps have improved her sailing qualities. She has been built in the most substantial manner by Mr. S. Marston, and ooks as if she would make a capital little sea boat.

THE FLOUR MILL.-This institution is doing a great usiness the present season, and it is estimated that no less than 25,000 bushels of wheat will pass through its hoppers, as the result of this years harvest-which is nearly double the amount of 1858. The wheat, however, is said to be inferior in quality to that of ast year, but somehow Mr. Hughson manages to turn out a quality of flour which defies competition from any source. The press of business is such that the plan has been adopted of running the mill until nine o'clock in the evening, as well as during the

A QUERY FOR THE KNOWING ONES .- There is at old question as to whether a jackknife which has been at different times renovated by the additions of a new handle and blade, continues to be the same jackknife that it was at first. And upon the same principle arises the question whether the old schooner John Young, which has been rebuilt by Messrs Burns and Emmes, and wnich has hardly a piece of timber or a foot of planking that was in her before, continues in fact to be the same vessel. She is of the same model, it is true, but a few old sticks of enduring live oak, are the only relics of her former self. The John Young is to be launched again in a day or two.

A Busy Place.—The esplanade has presented scene of bustle and activity the last week. The work of discharging the Raduga and reloading the Orestes, the daily arrival and departure of island schooners, and the several new buildings, have all contributed to make stirring times. The building of Messrs. A. Harris & Co. upon the esplanade; and a large coperage establishment, is now going up for Mr. Burdick upon Fort Street. Present indications are. that the esplanade will soon be-covered with build-

Suggestive .- Two gentlemen of our acquaintance few days since, resolved to discontinue the use of bacco. The result was that one of them gained five rounds of flesh in the ensuing four days, and the other has been increasing regularly in rotundity at the rate of half a pound a day, ever since-an interval of more than a week. A "Dashaway Tobacco Society" would be a fine institution for lean bodies.

THE SPECIAL TERM .- The trial of Capt. Thomas fason, of the bark Orestes, upon a charge of causing the death of Joseph Watson, one of the crew of that vessel, will commence on Monday next, the 19th inst. -a special term of Court being held for that purpose. John Montgomery, Esq., for the defendant, and A. B. Bates, Esq., District Attorney, on the part of the

"WHALES' SKELETONS."-It transpires at last, that the value of bone-dust, prepared for market, is about \$40 or \$42 per ton, instead of \$400? Query— If manufactured bone-dust is worth \$40 per ton. what is the raw article worth, and at what rate can whales' skeletons' be freighted to make them pay ? For a solution, the reader is referred to the columns of the Polynesian.

THE CIVIL CODE.—We continue the publication of his new law, on our fourth page, and also on our supplement, embracing the conclusion of the department of Public Instruction; the Legislative Branch; and the Judiciary, including the Supreme, Circuit, District and Police Court regulations

THE MAIL.-The United States mail of the 5th August is over due. It was to have left San Fransee on about the 31st, seventeen days ago, by the cean Express or Aspasia. Light winds and calms have been very prevalent the last week or two, and ave probably lengthened the passages of these ves-

CHIMA BANANAS.—The "largest bunch yet" was faring been grown in his parties of had two hundred and ten bananas.

HAWAIIAW AVINAIS-While the human ion of the Hawaiian group has been gradually de regularly increased. At the time when Capt. Cook iscovered the islands, dogs, swine, fowls, mice and a few varieties of wild birds were the only represen tatives of the brute creation. Now " their name is legion." Cattle are plentiful upon all the large islands. On Northern Hawaii, particularly, they roam wild through the forests, and are destroyed annually, in great numbers, merely for the sake of the hide. Burdens which were once borne upon the shoulders of men are now consigned to the backs of some extent at least, as an article of food, by the natives. There are now about two horses to every man upon the islands. Hogs have multiplied so that they now run wild on all the large islands, and are hunted with dogs and guns by the sportsmen. Wild goats are abundant in some localities. In the vicinity of Mauna Kea, on Hawaii, and also in the interior of Kauai, dogs roam, sometimes in large packs, through the woods, subsisting upon such hogs and calves as they can kill, and upon the farmers' sheep. Wild cats are numerous on some of the islands-living mostly upon the mice which are indigenous to the group. Of birds we have comparatively a small variety. Among the useful kinds, that pick up a living in our forests, are the goose, the duck, the snipe, the plover, the turkey and the pigeon ; the last two have been imported by foreigners, and the climate seems to agree with them capitally. On all the islands they have rapidly multiplied. the neighborhood of Waimea, Hawaii, is particularly a favorite place of the pigeons. They generally fly there in large flocks, returning always at night to their regular roosts in one or two little mountain valleys, far removed from the settlement of man. Great numbers congregate in these places, and it is said that a visit to them, as a matter of curiosity, is well worth the trouble of a short journey and a night in camp.

The project of introducing deer upon the islands. has as yet not been attended with success. The three deer which still remain at Kahuku, on this island, seem to live very comfortably, but they do not increase and multiply as they ought to. We trust that other importations will be made with a more successful result ; for there seems to be no reason why our mountains and highlands should not be as well stocked with deer as any mountains and highlands in the world. A few terrapin, turned loose together in some favorable locality, would no doubt thrive, and in the course of time make the group a second Gallipagos, and the Alpaca, or Peruvian sheep, too, would perhaps do well amid the higher mountain regions, and yield in its silky fleece, a new store of wealth. There is plenty of room yet, for the enterprise of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society.

THOSE ELEPHANTS AGAIN.-In reference to question whether the elephants will be allowed to bring their trunks ashore, duty free, a friend suggests that in case no permit is granted they can easily smuggle them in-"because, you know, elephants have a great capacity for hide!" The same gentleman, (not our chronometer friend,) asked us what order of architecture the elephants head most resembled. We professed our inability to answer him. Why, the Tusk-an," said he, displaying ivory in a Satanic leer. We fainted.

The Yankee may be looked for about the middle of next week.

[Correspondence Pac. Commercial Advertiser.] What shall be done with the Molasses!

Mr. EDITOR :- I learn that the Chinese sugar planters at Paukaa (Samsing) are letting their molasses run to waste, thinking it not worth the containers to put it in. The natives are after it with a rush, and for purposes not pleasant for a temperate man to think of. What will your merchants, coopers and freighters think of that?-and the little scapegraces about your wharves with empty straws and occupation gone? one's heart is grieved to think of

This is not the first time the same thing has occurred at these islands, and it is suggestive of anxious forbodings for the future prosperity of our growing sugar interests. To save that important article, molasses, and throw it into the channels of trade, is a matter that concerns every business man and mechanic in Honolulu. Cannot some plan be suggested to guard against such waste of property, in times like these, when prices are so low as not to pay for "containers?" "Make it into rum," the proper candidates for Dashaway clubs will say. I am not exactly a believer in the divine origin of rum, or that an infernal, serpentine, steaming, fizzling, fuming still is the only palladium to prosperous sugar growing. But if business men of spare capital will not furnish the needy planter with containers and take his molasses at the plantation, and at prices something like satisfactory, I fear the clamor for the privilege of manufacturing it into rum will eventually prove too strong for its enemies to resist.

That the manufacture of rum would prove profitable to the planter here, as it does elsewhere, there is no doubt. With our present differential duties on imported liquors it could be made, with suitable legislation, a mine of wealth to our planters, and they are fully aware of it. Hence the difficulty to stay the rum tide, and we may as well look the beast in the face first as last. So long as people will consume. so long will they find suppliers, and since, per force, we must legislate upon the subject, it makes little difference whether we go around it to the left or to the right. The efforts on the part of the treaty-making powers to flood this country with grog, have met with little favor among honest, disinterested men. Misery and poverty are the only blessings it ever confers upon its consumers. All men do not think so. Some will make money out of it. The enterprising and not over-conscientious on matters of total abstinence are the ones to do it, and it is to be presumed there are many such among us. The efficacy of temperance legislation while hampered with our present treaties, is certainly doubtful. Legislation seems to make poor headway against bad liquor and bad example which has gone abroad in the land, nursing a taste for the "stuff" until the poorest has not only learned to drink, but to manufacture it too. One would think gun barrels were put to poor work in shooting men, but when put to manufacturing blue-ruin, phianthropists may well shudder at the uses arts and ciences may come to. If rum distilling is to be egalized on these islands, it is a satisfaction to know that a better article will be furnished to topers than is imported or at present manufactured. One might feel a little revenged if an act legalizing the distilling and traffic were put in such a shape as virtually to prohibit further imports of liquors, about which 20 years of bullying and diplomatic tom-foolery have been sacrificed in securing it to parties interested, say nothing of the national degradation growing immediately out of it.

HILO.

The Northern Lights as seen on Maul.

LAHAINA, Sept. 9th 1859. MR. EDITOR :- The appearance of the Aurora Borealis in tropical latitudes is so unusual, that all the facts may well be made known for scientific enquiry. Your statement, which I just read, that the Aurora was seen in Honolulu, enabled me at once to account for the phenomenon I observed here a few nights since. At 10 P. M. I noticed a bright, unsteady, crimson glow upon the sky, extending from N. E. to N., and about 35 deg. of sititude. It resembled the reflection of a great conflagration at twenty or thirty miles distance. Not thinking of Auroral lights in these latitudes, and for want of any better hypothesis, I attributed it to heavy fires on the other side of the mountain, such as often ravage the country. I was puzzled however by the fact that the clouds which rested on the mountain, and were scattered around and beyond it, did not give the slightest reflection of the supposed fire. I should say, also, that the light was far too pure and rich a crimeen to have been Very truly yours,

[Will some of our readers on the windward side of

FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord John Bussell, writing to the British Minister t Turin, June 30th, says: "Her Majesty's Govern-nent considers that everything for the present must be considered as provisional, and the will of the peoment considers that everything for the present must be considered as provisional, and the will of the peo-ple, the fortunes of war, and, finally, an European treaty, as the last resort, must settle the territorial arrangement and the right of sovereignty in Central Italy? This view, his lordship says, is shared by the French Government, and he infers that it is also

Lord John Russell says it is clear that the return of the exiled rulers of Tuscany, Modena and Parma will be resisted by force, and if England can consent

will be resisted by force, and if England can consent to appear in Congress, now is the time when her voice may be heard in behalf of Italy.

A Paris letter says that "Kossuth and Klapka, according to private letters from Turin, have both been detained at that place under the strictest surellance of the French police, to whom instinct no oubt taught that if a treaty was about to be signed between France and Austria, it would not be wise to uffer the two perturbators of Hungarian peace to run off to Hungary. The republicans here are furious at what they call the slip which has been given them, and we are waiting with the greatest anxiety for the next news from Italy.

The French Channel coast is being rapidly fortified, and earthworks are being thrown up from Cherbourg to Dunkirk, at intervals of every 300 yards.

Late European journals contain numerous para-graphs about the extreme heat of the arst half of the month of July. July 6th was reported to be the hottest day ever known in the south of France, the thermometer having attained the extraordinary height of 118 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale. There had been to heat approaching to this since July, 1832, and hen the highest degree marked was but 111 Fahren-

The following is a telegraphic summary of the ews up to 28d July : The Conference between France and Austria was to

semble at Zurich in about a week. The discontent in regard to the terms of the Peace unabated, and the explanations of the Emperor are

not considered reassuring.

The Sardinian Representative to the Zurich Conference has not been named, and it is expected that none will be present, but that Sardinia, if pleased with the terms agreed upon, will acquiesce in the Austro-French arrangement. In a separate article it is affirmed that Sardinia has signed nothing but the Armistice, and is consequently in a nominal state of war with Austria.

It is supposed that an European Congress will as-emble after the adjournment of the Zurich Confer-

President Buchanan has written a letter, declaring his conclusive determination under no circumstances to become a candidate for re-election. He says that "To cast doubts upon my predetermined purpose is calculated to impair my influence in carrying out important measures, and affords a pretext for saying that these (measures) have been dictated by a desire Hon. Morace Mann, President of Antioch College,

Ohio, died on the 2d August. A Washington newspaper, the States, mentions

the receipt of important private dispatches from Northern Mexico. It was expected that within ninety days three thousand American troops will be organized on the Rio Grande, properly armed and equipped, for the purpose of marching upon the city of Mexico, and exterminating the whole Miramon condent of the Utica Herald says that N.

Parks, of Mohawk village, has invented, and patent-ed, in England and the United States, a new telegraph cable. He claims it can be worked any distance without the aid of any electric battery, the cable being of itself a perfect battery, consequently, the longer the wire the greater the power in working will be obtained. It is said that some of about taking it in hand with a view of giving it a AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS .- The Missionary

in April, May, and June, have been less than during the corresponding three months of any previous years since 1839. The average annual amount for these months, during the previous three years, was more than \$92,000; and during the previous nine years, the average has been \$40,000, But for the present year, the amount is less than \$65,000! The receipts for the whole past portion of the financial year, (ten months) however, have been less than in any year since 1850, except the panic year, 1858. The amount yet to be received, necessary to meet the current expenses of the year and pay off last year's deficiency is \$170,000.

The Pacific States. Matters continued quiet at San Juan, notwithstanding the excitement. Two hundred American troops occupied the Island.

A rumor prevailed at the Dalles, O-ogon, that Capt Wallen's command, consisting of 140 well-armed and equipped men, had been massacred by the Snake Indians at Warm Springs. A private letter to Port-land, says the Advertiser, reports this disaster as coming from the Indians; and said that the Indian Agent at the Dalles put faith in it.

A battle had been fought between a body of U. S. troops, under command of Capt. Armistead, and a strong force of Mohave Indians. The savages fought with great bravery, but were totally defeated. with great bravery, but were totally Twenty-five bodies were left upon the field. No white man was killed, and only three wounded.

The Placerville telegraph line is about being ex-tended to Great Salt Lake.

Mew Advertisements.

AND FOR SALE BY J. C. SPALDING.

THE CARGO OF AMERICAN SHIP JOSIAH BRADLEY! A. H. DUNBAR, Commander, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE: 44 M LBS. PILOT 10 DOZ. VERDALE

40 doz 1 lb tins pres. meats, 50 doz tins green corn, 50 doz boxes table salt, 100 tins water crackers, 25 half bbls dried appler 50 bbls rice, 10 cases sait, 252 doz Tennant's pale ale, 105 doz Tennant's porter, 1157 lbs cheese, in 20 lb tins, 66 doz 2 lb tins pres. meats, 50 doz 1 lb tins oysters, 10 cases currant wine, 50 bbls Bourbon whisky.
5 bales tickings, 5 do stripes,
2 cases prints, 10 bales sheet 10 cases cherry wine, 100 cases London jockey club 6 bales red and blue blankets

175 doz R. Byass' London porter,
25 cases St. Julien claret,
3 casks Jamaica rum,
9 eighth pipes Pinet brandy,
(dark,)
10 bales brown drills,
2 bales royal blue flannel,
10 bales blue drills,
2 bales royal blue flannel,
50 doz blue flannel shirts,
50 doz red flannel shirts,
50 doz striped undershirts (dark.)

3 quarter pipes Pinet brandy, 50 dos striped undershirts,

(dark.)

400 doz denim pants and frocks,

25 8th pipes U. V. P. brandy, 1 bale bleached flannel, GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FINE

511 cases spirits turpentine, 213 cases boiled linseed oil, 1 bale corks, 20 cases starch 280 kegs white lead, O bales gunny bags. 239 kegs nails, 300 boxes No. 1 soap, 17 doz Sharp's handled axes, 1 case umbrellas, 9 cases saddlery, 0 half bbls hide poison, 50 bndls iron, 2 whaleboats, 50 pair blinds, 10 doz whale spades, 500 lbs blue and white thread, 00 gross matches, 4 cs powder. 10 bbls coal tar, 25 do pitch,

100 tons Scotch Splint Coals, 56 do. Cumberland Smith's Coals. 169-tf · DRUG STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RE-Leived by the latest arrivals from the United States and Europe, a new and large assortment of Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Articles, now offers them for sale. Being supplied from the best sources, first rate articles will be sold at less prices than herotofore.

Physicians and others will have their orders promptly filled at satisfactory prices.

Prescriptions made up accurately and from the best materials, particularly from Thayer's celebrated fluid extracts, a great improvement on Tinctures.

MEDICINE CHESTS refilled at the cheapest rates, according The following comprise a few of the articles containsortment, vis.:

stile soap, cream of tartar, mphor, cherry pectoral, ebrated complian Also, Direct from Paris.

LUBIN'S CELEBRATED EXTRACTS. Comprising 24 different kinds. quality JEAN MARIE FARINA COLOGNE.

THE GREAT EASTERN. We have heard very THE GREAT EASTERN.—We have heard very legof this mammoth ship lately. It now appears the
she is to be completed in September—the contracts
to have £1000 for each week he gains upon this day
and to forfeit £10,000 for every week he lose. But
will have room for 500 first class, 400 second class
and any number of third class and steerage passangers. One of the uses to which she is to be applied.
If needs he, is to run down an enemy's ships if needs be, is to run down an enemy's ships. This she will be able to do, with the largest, as easily as one of our steamboats could run down a wherry.

MILITARY VALUE OF RAILWAYS.—The German pa ers express their astonishment at the omission of the userians to tear up the railroad track, and so des Austrians to tear up the railroad track, and so destroy a military means which the French have so utilized. The Vienna Press, improving the topic point out the fact that the French soldiers brought out from the reserve at Montebello, approached so near the scene of action in the trains, that they commenced firing from the car windows before they were distant

mer, the mutineer, to imprisonment for life. Extra-ordinary efforts were made in his behalf, and over twenty thousand signatures were obtained to the pe-tition for executive elemency.

New Advertisements

AN ENGLISH SILVER WATCH, WHICE

New Music! TUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY LEXICON WANTED.

A LEXICON OF THE HAWAHAN AND English languages. A purchaser will be found by a LEXICON. Honolulu Post-Office. THE AGENT OF THE

Hudson's Bay Company INVITES THE ATTENTION OF THE public to the following assortment of merchandise, the non

GOMELZA." FROM LONDON!

These goods, which are of superior quality, are offered to the Dry Goods, &c. Cases pink and yellow prints, blue do, mourning do, White ground prints, baies white cotton, fine do, Bales white, green, blue and scarlet blankets, Cases white and drab corduroy, cases black cloth, Asstd merino, alpo.::a, es plain and check crindine, Real Welch fiannel, ine blue do, princettas, Lasting, es white ground and asstd printed muslin, Victoria lawn Bishop's do, birdseye diaper, Towels and napkins, huckabuck for do, Check holland, printed barege, plain do, cambries, Knitting cotton, crinciline, mouseline delaine, Muslin dresses, flounced do, black silk robes, Linen and cotton drill, denims, guernsey frocka, Maddapolams, white marseilles, colored do, Fancy vesting, bonnet ribbons in great variety. M's long cloth shirts, regatta do, pen jackets, Fearmought jackets, pilot cloth trowsers, Cases English saddles and eaddler's tools, in great variety, Bridles, single and double rein, Pelham bridles.

Hardware. Bundles round iron, assid, flat bar iron, assid, Spades, shovels, files, cross cut saws, hand do, Tenor saws, assorted locks, knives and forks, B. M. spoons, scissors, corkscrews, plated spurs, Butchers' steels, carpenters' adzes.
Cast iron pots, assid sizes, coopers' anvils, Iron hurdles, 8 ft long, in 4 upright and 4 horizontal bas, Coopers' rivets, brass butt hinges, plane irons, Cut nails, assid sizes, metal brace buttons.

Naval Stores. Tarred rope, asstd sizes, Manila rope, bolt rope, Whaleline, ratline, spunyarn, assorted paints, Hambro lines, bolled linseed oil, spirits of turpentine Sail canvas, assid, barrels cookanomy palms Barrels pitch, ship scrapers, sewing palms Bees wax, sand paper, chain hooks, Iron and brass screws, caulking irons, Redpaths patent pumps, with fly wheel, ALSO,

Cases sheathing copper, 14 oz. @ 30 oz., Casks composition nails, assorted sizes. Groceries. Cases English bacon, do do hams, cs Cheshire che Cases pie fruite, jellies and jams, asstd, Candied orange and citron peel, cases pickles. Sauces, white wine vinegar, mustard, capers, Preserved meats and vegetables, cases maccaroni, Vermicelli, tapioca, sago, cloves, cayenne pepper, Ground black pepper, cases patent groats. Patent barley, Scotch oatmeal, almonds, saleratus Cases sardines, in half and quarter tine, salad oil, Mulagatawny paste, stearine candles.

lulagatawny paste, stearine ellow soap, mottled soap. Ales, Wines and Spirits.

Alloa—in quarts,

Marzetti's—in quarts,

Marzetti's diam and—in quarts and pints,

Allsop's—in quarts and pints,

Bass'—in quarts and pints, PORTER—Marzetti's -in quarts and pints,
Barclay & Perkins'—in quarts and pints,
Bridges & Sons—in quarts and pints,
Morice Cox & Co—in quart
WINE—Superior port—in quarter casks,
Superior port—in cs of 3 doz cach,
Superior sherry—in quarter casks

Superior port—in cs of 3 doz each,
Superior sherry—in quarter casks,
Superior sherry—in cases of 3 dozen each,
Superior sherry—in cs of 1 doz each,
Claret—in cs of 1 doz each,
Superior claret—in cs of 2 doz
BRANDY—Martell's—in quarter casks,
U. V. Proprietor's—in quarter casks,
In bottle—a few cases 1 dozen each.
GIN—Debuyres's in quarter casks

Old Tom—in quarter casks.

ZUM—Demerara—in quarter casks,

Jamaica—in quarter ca

Perfumery. line eau de cologne,

Shipping Master's Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GITT

Having taken the office at the Sailor's Home, and from their past experience in the business, they feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all masters of ships, agents of ships, or other, who may favor them with orders in their line.

Officers and seamen for whaling and other voyages preceded at the shortest notice. Advance promptly repaid on the faller of any seaman to render himself on board at the required time, or a substitute for his place obtained. The undersigned have the liberty of referring by CAPT. THOMAS SPENCER, C. A. WILLIAM C. A. WILLIAMS & Co.,
H. W. SEVERANCE.
J. G. LEWIS,
C. G. WOODMAN,
(169-3m) Shipping Agents.

Office at the Sailor's Home. Just Received per "Gomelza," FROM LONDON! 100 DOZ. ASSORTED ENGLISH PIE

0 dozen assorted English jellies, 50 " " jams, Cases Scotch oatmeal, in tins, Cases sardines, half tins, Cases sardines, quarter tins, Cases Durham mustard, Cases pearl sago, Cases tapioca, Cases Jordan almonds,

Peas, Preserves, &c.

BARTLETT PEARS, IN 5 AND 10 LB.

II. W. SEVERANCE CHAS. BREWER, S. C. BREWER & CO.,

Sundries.

STRUP IN KEGS, CHEESE IN TINS.

CORDAGE. 100 COILS 9 THREAD AND 18 THE

50 coils 14 in. Manila rope. For sale by 168-tr H. W. SEVERANCE Hardware.

EAGLE NO. 2 PLOWS, LARGE OX YOU with bows complete,
Caststeel planters' hoes, handled axes,

DOILER AND SHEET IRON for sale, by OLD 181-6 CHAS, BREWER & OL